

## AFRICA.

Herald Special Report from  
Karasko via London.Departure of the Herald Expedition in  
Quest of Sir Samuel Baker.

## HALT AT KARASKO.

Preparing to Cross the Desert and  
Strike for the Fifth Cataract.Baker Reported Safe and Well  
at Khartoum.Success of the English Engineers  
in the Soudan.Encouragement of the Herald Ex-  
pedition by the Viceroy.The Leader of the Undertaking  
Confident of Success.Details of the Preparations for the  
Passage of the Desert.The Gathering Together of the  
Caravan.

## PERILS OF THE FUTURE.

Slave Traders and Ivory Dealers  
Threatening and Hostile.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent at London has forwarded us the following important special despatch:—

LONDON, Jan. 18, 1872.

A despatch just received from Karasko, Africa, dated 16th inst., via Alexandria, gives details of the departure of the HERALD special exploring expedition in quest of Sir Samuel Baker.

Having left Cairo with full supplies, the expedition reached Karasko on the 16th of January. Here a halt was necessarily made, in order to prepare for the passage of the desert—a tedious and perilous journey that will take eight days, even if everything should go well. This is the very lowest estimate of the time that will be occupied in crossing an unbroken waste of arid sand, destitute of water and unrelieved by a single oasis. So long, however, as the HERALD commissioner has only to struggle against these inanimate difficulties little need be feared. It will be the after journey among barbarous, treacherous and inhospitable peoples during which the graver perils of the undertaking will have to be encountered.

It had been arranged to strike the desert at Moorabus Hammed (?) and then take a straight course for the fifth cataract.

Already the commander of the expedition had busied himself actively in providing for the transportation of himself and his necessarily extensive baggage. Four fast riding dromedaries and fifty draught camels were to be bought, and in the course of a week or so this would doubtless be accomplished, though the task of assembling them together and completing the bargains with the natives is always business. Even American energy fails to push things through under such circumstances with a comfortable degree of speed.

At Karasko the expedition has been met with news of good omen. Though no authentic basis could be found for the tidings, rumors had arrived at that point to the effect that Sir Samuel Baker was well in health, though his expedition had suffered greatly both in numbers and discipline. This report is perhaps as unreliable as that other gloomier news recently received, that he had either been killed or dangerously wounded in a mutiny among his forces. Shadowy as may be its foundation, however, it served to kindle into a brighter flame the enthusiastic hopes and strengthen into added resolution the determined energy of the expedition.

This report, however, has somewhat of an authentic appearance, from its having assumed an air of geographical consistency. It places Sir Samuel Baker as again, or, perhaps, one might say still, at Khartoum. This, after all, would square very well with the other rumor. That would certainly be the point for which Sir Samuel would make his undertaking becomes involved in serious difficulties.

The HERALD expedition has been afforded every assistance by the Viceroy and his Ministers, and the thanks of the civilized world are due to them for the cheerful and enlightened manner in which they have thus seconded an undertaking which, without vainglorious boasting, may fairly claim to be a mission of humanity. Livingstone and Baker will doubtless both be found; at least, the prospects of such a happy consummation of the HERALD expeditions may now be confidently expected.

Some danger is already threatened between

the fifth cataract and Khartoum by the jealousy of the slave traders and ivory dealers. The traffickers in human flesh and blood have a wholesome dislike to these comparatively unknown nations being brought prominently before the notice of the world; they judge correctly that the less known about them by the freedom-loving peoples of Christendom the better.

The English railway surveyors in the Soudan, it is also reported, have also nearly brought to a successful termination their special exploring expedition.

## ENGLAND.

Citizen Congratulation to the Crown on the Recovery of the Prince—Thanksgiving in the Churches—Electioneering Speech at Sheffield—The Bullion Supply.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 18, 1872. Queen Victoria yesterday received deputations from the inhabitants of Osborne, who presented addresses congratulating Her Majesty and expressing their joy at the recovery of His Highness the Prince of Wales from his dangerous illness.

GENERAL THANKSGIVING IN THE CHURCHES. A supplement to the *Gazette* announces that the 21st inst. will be observed in all the churches as a day of thanksgiving for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales.

An official thanksgiving will take place in St. Paul's church about the 20th of February.

Queen Victoria hopes to attend.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS. Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, formerly member of Parliament for Bath, and subsequently for Sheffield—the "Iron-ear" of the House of Commons—delivered an address at Sheffield yesterday.

He made no allusion to American affairs.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION IN A CARTRIDGE FACTORY. A terrible explosion occurred in a cartridge factory in Greenwich at a late hour in the afternoon. The clothing of a number of girls employed in the factory took fire and they rushed shrieking through the town into the surrounding marshes in hopes of quenching the flames.

The factory was totally destroyed.

THE FLOW OF BULLION. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £23,999 during the week.

## FRANCE.

The Raw Material Tariff Tax Difficulty and How It May Be Arranged—Indignation Against the Press Law—Plan for a Trade Monopoly to the Rothschilds—Anxiety to Pay Off the Germans—The Murders of Prussian Soldiers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 18, 1872. Telegrams from Versailles, dated to-day, state that a compromise will probably be made in the Assembly on the bill for taxing raw material.

It is understood that England is pledged not to raise the duties on French wines imported into that country, whatever may be the result of the tariff controversy here.

INDIGNATION AND EXCITEMENT AGAINST THE PRESS LAW. The suppression of the newspapers, *Gazettes* and *Constitutions*, is exciting indignation among the people.

THE WAR INDEMNITY FUND FOR GERMANY. The people of France are active in their exertions to relieve the country from the presence of German troops. Throughout all the departments money is being subscribed towards paying the indebtedness to Germany.

A MONEY CHANCE FOR THE ROTHSCHILDS. The *Courier de France* says the government is considering the idea of ceding the monopoly for the sale of tobacco to the Rothschilds and several other bankers for a period of thirty years, upon the condition that they will furnish sufficient funds to immediately pay the German war indemnity.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDER OF A PRUSSIAN. The assassin of the Prussian soldier at Lunéville, a few days since, was a man named Cremel. He has been arrested at Chalons-sur-Saône and confessed to having committed the deed. Several petitions have already been sent to President Thiers asking him to pardon the prisoner.

## GERMANY.

Imperial Honor by Knightly Decoration—Speech of "William the Victorious."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 18, 1872. At a meeting of the Berlin Chapter of the Knights of the Black Eagle yesterday Prince Arthur of England and Generals Herwart von Bittenfeld and Baron Montevideo were invested with the Order of the Emperor William.

"WILLIAM THE VICTORIOUS" TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER. The annual banquet of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle was given to-day upon the anniversary of the establishment of the order by Frederick First in 1701.

The attendance was quite large, including many members of the royal family and the most prominent of the nobles of the empire. The Emperor William was the chief speaker. In his remarks he alluded to the fact that the occasion was that of a double anniversary—viz., of the coronation of the first Prussian King and of his own assumption of the imperial crown of Germany.

Among the interesting incidents of the banquet was a toast given by the Bavarian Minister to the "Emperor William, the Victorious."

## AUSTRIA.

Ministerial Sentiment Towards the Holy See and Cabinet Comment on the Condition of the Pope.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Jan. 18, 1872. Count von Andriass received a deputation of Roman Catholics to-day, and in reply to their address declared "that the Pope was under no constraint, as was shown by the recent appointment by him of some thirty bishops." The relations between Austria and Italy are, he said, on a good footing. He knew of no Catholic power which could be justified in offering the Pope an asylum.

AUSTRIA AND AMERICA. The Trademark Convention with the United States in Parliament.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Jan. 18, 1872. The Trademark Convention between Austria and the United States has been submitted to the Diet at Pesth for ratification on the part of the kingdom of Hungary.

## RUSSIA.

The Government Budget and Satisfactory Condition of the Treasury.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18, 1872. The Budget, which has been submitted by the Minister of Finance to the Council of the Empire, shows that during the past year the receipts have exceeded the expenditures by 400,000 rubles.

## ROME.

Herald Special Report from  
the Capital of Italy.The Pope Seized with Sudden Illness  
and Confined to Bed.A Pontifical Reception  
Postponed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Italy:—

ROME, Jan. 18, 1872.

His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth was taken ill suddenly on Wednesday, the 17th inst. He retired to bed, being affected with a cough, but it is thought that the malady is not of a dangerous character.

A Pontifical reception which he proposed to hold at the Vatican yesterday has been postponed in consequence of his indisposition.

The Pope was born on the 13th of May, in the year 1792, so that he is on the eve of the completion of the eightieth year of his age.

## SPAIN.

Conference of the Chief of the Cabinet with the Ex-Regent Serrano—Government Policy Towards the International Society.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 18, 1872. Prime Minister Sagasta and the ex-Regent, Marshal Serrano, are to have a conference to-day.

Much importance is attached to this meeting.

EXECUTIVE TREATMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY. King Amadeus' government has forwarded a circular note to the Governors of provinces instructing them to suppress all organizations belonging to or in any way connected with the International Society within their respective jurisdictions. While thus breaking up a system "dangerous to civil peace," they are directed not to interfere with liberty of speech of individuals, and to take no notice of the simple enunciation of the principles of the International Society, as "the laws of Spain provide no punishment for such utterances."

## INDIA.

The Loochias' Revolt Promptly Suppressed—Rapid March of British Troops—A Severe Battle and European Triumph—The English Commands and Armament.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 18, 1872. A dangerous revolt among the Loochias of India has been suppressed.

At the first signs of trouble troops were dispatched from Delhi. They marched direct to the headquarters of the rebels, whom they met in large force, but completely defeated, killing one hundred and taking several hundred prisoners.

The rebels have dispersed and the country is now perfectly tranquil.

The British Expedition—Its Force and Command. The revolt of the Loochias, a serious affair at the moment, has afforded to Lord Napier of Magdala and to the Viceroy of India an opportunity of making a decisive military movement in Asia, and of turning the tide of native disaffection to a positive re-productive account in the name of the Queen of England. The war is not likely to terminate with the English victory which we announce to-day by cable, but may develop into a general military action, not only against the kindred tribes of the Loochias throughout the Eastern Bengal frontier.

The British expedition, of which mention is made to-day, marched from different points simultaneously on the 1st of December. It proceeded in two columns—one from Cachar, approaching the hill area from the northwest, and the other from Chittagong, so as to approach them from the southeast. The Cachar column was commanded by brigadier General Bouchier, with Lieutenant Colonel Roberts as second in command, and was composed of the Twenty-second, Forty-second and Forty-fourth native infantry. The Chittagong column was under the command of Colonel Charles Browder, with Captain C. J. East as Assistant Quartermaster General, and composed of the Second and Fourth Gorkha regiments and Twenty-seventh native infantry. The hill area was a mountainous region, and the troops were severely tested by marching and exposure, and the soldierly qualities of endurance, mutual support, firmness and discretion called into play almost hourly. The plan of operation aims to close in the whole of the supposed inimical hill tribes, Loochias and others.

## THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Preparations for the Attack of Mazatlan by the Troops of Juarez.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18, 1872. The Mexican federal General Corona is preparing to attack Mazatlan by land and sea, and will, no doubt, defeat the rebels. All of Oaxaca and Queretaro are in the possession of the federal authorities.

## CUBA.

Arrival of Troops from Spain—Commercial Intelligence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 18, 1872. A battalion of riflemen arrived this morning from Spain.

The steamship *Columbia*, from New York, arrived this morning.

Exchange—On United States, sixty days' sight, in currency, 2 per cent premium; short sight, 3½ a 4 per cent premium; on London, 23½ per cent premium.

Large contracts for molasses continue to be made at Mazatlan.

## UTAH.

The Bill in Reference to Framing a State Constitution—A Law of Marriage—Masonic Installation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 18, 1872. In the Council to-day a substitute for the House bill to elect delegates to a convention to prepare for the admission of Utah as a State, which provides for submitting the constitution to the people and the election of two delegates to the Republican National Convention, was introduced in Committee of the Whole and made the special order for to-morrow.

A committee was appointed to consider the necessity of a law on marriage and to report a bill.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Utah were installed last night with imposing ceremonies. Subordinate lodges are to be organized immediately at Provo, Corinne and other places.

Immense quantities of ore and bullion are coming in from the mining districts.

## THE SITUATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

There was no quorum in the Senate to-day, and the situation remains unchanged.

## THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Magdalena Bay Affair Cleared Up—The Movements of the Members of the Japanese Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18, 1872.

A despatch from Guaymas via Tucson says Governor Periquera, of Sonora, sent 1,200 men to Magdalena Bay to assist the Federal authorities to recapture Mazatlan.

Captain Phelps, of the United States steamer *Saranac*, who was ordered to Magdalena to investigate the expulsion of American colonists, reported by Trade Secretary, reports that, after a full investigation, he found no cause whatever for such a charge. No such expulsion took place, and no acts of hostility against Americans were committed either by the Mexican authorities or citizens.

The Japanese Minister of Justice visited the Fourth District Court yesterday and was invited to a seat with the judge on the bench. He understands English and was greatly interested in the proceedings.

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The Question of Employing the Savings of the People—The Percentage To Be Allowed to Banks Receiving the Money.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18, 1872.

In the Massachusetts House to-day an order was adopted directing the Committee on Banks and Banking to consider the expediency of prohibiting savings banks from receiving brokerage or fees for loans made on interest other than that specified in the note given for a loan; also of providing that the maximum rate of interest on loans from savings banks shall not exceed seven per cent per annum.

## OHIO.

Joint Resolution of the House to Congress to Repeal \$500,000 from the General Government—Protection to Railroad Corporations.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1872.

In the House this morning the Committee on Railroads were requested to prepare a bill which shall have the effect of doing away with the present system of discrimination made in charges for freight and passengers on railroads in Ohio.

A joint resolution was introduced in the House this afternoon asking the Ohio representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure legislation that will recover from the general government \$500,000 due Ohio as part of the three per cent on sales of public lands in Ohio, granted by Congress to Ohio in 1820.

It was introduced to protect stockholders of railroad companies by abolishing the freight lines; also to authorize directors of railroads to change stock and bonds of said railroads at less than par value provided that the consent of three-fourths of the stockholders is first obtained.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Joint Session of the Legislature for the Election of Supreme and District Court Judges—Willard and Five of the Circuit Judges Re-elected.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 18, 1872.

The Legislature met in joint session to-day for the purpose of electing one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and eight Circuit Judges.

Willard, the present Associate Justice, was re-elected to the Supreme Court; also Judges Orr, Moses, Milon, Green and Graham to five districts. The re-elected Justices are to serve four years additional.

Townsend, chosen for the Fourth district, and Maher, who is to preside in the Second, are both conservatives.

Thomas J. Mackey, brother of the Collector of Charleston, has been elected to the bench of the Sixth district Court. This is known and recognized as the kind of district, and has been so represented to the new officer. He says he has nothing from the organization, and will soon make the district safe for colored people to live in.

## MISSOURI.

The resolution directing the payment of the state bonds maturing this year in currency instead of coin, which passed the Senate last Friday, and which has been debated in the House every day this week, passed the House to-day by a vote of 33 to 23.

## THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

George R. Dennis Nominated in the Democratic Caucus Last Night—Sketch of His Public Career—Governor Whyte Stayed Off with a Promise—New York Herald.

ANNEAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 18, 1872.

There has been an unlooked for change in the political aspect of affairs here to-day. The mention of the name of Philip Francis Thomas in connection with the senatorship, who was refused admission to the Senate in 1856, at the joint session of the Legislature yesterday, seemed to have thrown consternation into the ranks of those who have been manipulating the wires in the interest of other candidates. It has not been the programme that the election should take place for some time to come; but fear was entertained that Thomas might prove

A FORMIDABLE OPPONENT, and it was determined this morning to push the thing to a speedy termination. The Legislature convened in joint session at twelve o'clock; took one ballot and adjourned, with the understanding that a caucus should be held for nomination of United States Senator this evening at eight o'clock.

It was also rumored at the time of the adjournment that the knowing ones, who had been canvassing the prospects, had decided that the election of Governor Whyte, which was the first programme, would cause great dissatisfaction in the ranks of the party, and it was therefore clearly understood that

THE CONTENT IN THE CAUCUS would be between George R. Dennis and the present incumbent, George Vickers. The caucus met promptly at eight o'clock and immediately proceeded to business. Dennis was born in 1822, in Worcester county, Maryland, and is consequently now fifty years of age. He is descended from a family long and known in the history of the State and of the country. He has been a member of the State Legislature for many years, and has been a representative in Congress, one of them as early as 1859, and held many other positions of distinction. Mr. Dennis has had considerable legislative experience. He was State Senator in 1856, in the Lower House in 1867, and was later again elected to the State Senate for a term of four years. He was also one of the delegates at large for the State of Maryland at the Convention which

was held in New York City and was a vice president of that body. Originally he was a physician of large practice, but for his long years he has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, always taking an active interest in the political and financial affairs of the State. Before he was an officer of the State, he was a member of the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad, and is as largely identified with the material interests of the State as any man in it. He has inherited little of

who has to-night been nominated in caucus and will to-morrow be elected by the Legislature as United States Senator to succeed Senator Vickers, for six years from the 3d of March, 1874. He was born in 1822, in Worcester county, Maryland, and is consequently now fifty years of age. He is descended from a family long and known in the history of the State and of the country. He has been a member of the State Legislature for many years, and has been a representative in Congress, one of them as early as 1859, and held many other positions of distinction. Mr. Dennis has had considerable legislative experience. He was State Senator in 1856, in the Lower House in 1867, and was later again elected to the State Senate for a term of four years. He was also one of the delegates at large for the State of Maryland at the Convention which

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